

ANNEX N

TERRORISM

I. TYPE OF HAZARD

Terrorism

II. DESCRIPTION OF HAZARD

Terrorism, as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), is: “the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” The effects of terrorism can vary significantly, including loss of life, injuries to people and properties, and disruptions in services (e.g., water supplies, public transportation, communications).

According to the FBI, there are two primary types of terrorism:

1. Domestic Terrorism—involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or populations without foreign direction.
2. International Terrorism—involves terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

A. Forms of Terrorism

Terrorism can take place in various forms, depending on the technological means available to the terrorist group, the nature of the issue motivating the attack, and the points of weakness of their target. Potential terrorist actions include:

1. Bombings—Bombings have long been used in terrorist attacks, and probably represent the most “traditional” form of terrorism. These types of incidents range from small-scale letter bombs to large-scale attacks on specific buildings. Other bomb-related incidents frequently involve “suicide bombers,” who sacrifice themselves for their cause.
2. Airline Attacks—In the past, terrorist acts involving aircrafts were generally restricted to hijackings and bombings. However, the attacks on the World Trade Center buildings in New York City in 2001 brought a new avenue to light – the use of commercial aircrafts to attack infrastructure targets. Surface-to-air missile attacks also present a threat to U.S. aircrafts.
3. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Attacks—WMD attacks usually involve nuclear weapons or biological or chemical agents. Chemical and biological agents are infectious microbes or toxins used to produce illness or death. They can be dispersed as aerosols or airborne particles directly onto a population, producing an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed

effect (several hours to several days). Severity of injuries depends on the type and amount of the agent used and duration of exposure. Because some biological agents take time to grow and cause disease, an attack using this type of agent may go unnoticed for several days.

4. Infrastructure Attacks—These types of attacks can impact various potential targets, including water distribution systems and treatment plants, utility companies and services, emergency services, gas and oil production facilities, telecommunications centers, transportation terminals, media facilities, government buildings, and religious institutions.
5. Cyberterrorism—Cyberterrorism pertains to attacks on computer-based systems that are designed to spread disinformation and propaganda, deny service to legitimate computer users, spread electronic viruses to corrupt vital data, or cause critical infrastructure outages. Political conflicts that have led to attacks on cyber systems include clashes between India and Pakistan, Israel and the Palestinians, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and Serbia in Kosovo.
6. Agroterrorism—Agroterrorism involves intentional contamination of commercial produce or meat supplies. Because the U.S. supplies approximately 16 percent of the world's meat, 40 percent of its soybeans, and 41 percent of its corn, a deadly fungus or bacteria could be devastating. Of the 222 possible bioterrorism attacks that have occurred worldwide in the 20th century, only 17 of those targeted commercial livestock or plants, according to the Institute for National Strategic Studies.
7. Arson—Intentional fires have caused extensive damage during terrorist-related incidents in the past. These types of incidents may also be associated with bombings and usually target specific structures, such as churches. Although deliberately set fires have been reported at 15 churches in Missouri, none have been determined to be hatecrime-related or terrorist-related incidents.
8. Kidnappings/Assassinations—Kidnappings and assassinations may also be terrorist-related incidents, but because these events generally involve few individuals, their effect on emergency management operations may be minimal in terms of response.

B. Domestic Terrorism

According to the FBI, domestic terrorist groups represent interests that span the full spectrum of political and economic viewpoints, as well as social issues and concerns. The current domestic terrorist threat primarily comes from right-wing extremist groups, left-wing and Puerto Rican extremist groups, and special interest extremists, which are discussed below:

1. Right-Wing Terrorism —Right-wing terrorist groups often adhere to the principles of racial supremacy and embrace antigovernment, antiregulatory beliefs. Generally, extremist right-wing groups engage in activities that are protected by constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembly. Examples of this type of group include Aryan Nations, the Order, and Posse Comitatus.

Missouri has seen some activity from these groups in the past few years. According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, Missouri has 27 extremist groups operating within its borders. Although a state statute against paramilitary training exists, one of these groups is also known to have such a facility in Missouri. In addition, several special gatherings of extremist groups have taken place within the state in recent years.

2. Left-Wing Terrorism—This category of terrorism includes groups that generally profess a revolutionary socialist doctrine and view themselves as protectors of the people against the “dehumanizing effects” of capitalism and imperialism. Examples of this type of terrorist group include the Armed Forces of National Liberation and the Macheteros (both from Puerto Rico), the African National Ujammu, the AnSaru Allah Community, the Dar-UI Movement, and the United Freedom Front.
3. Special Interest Terrorism—Special interest terrorism differs from traditional right-wing and left-wing terrorism in that extremist special interest groups seek to resolve specific issues, rather than effect more widespread political change. Examples include the Animal Liberation Front, Up the IRS, and the Earth Night Action Group. The FBI is also investigating anti-abortion groups. If the FBI is able to prove that a national conspiracy exists among these perpetrators, they could be prosecuted under domestic terrorism laws.

C. International Terrorism

The United States continues to face a formidable challenge from international terrorism. In general terms, the international terrorist threat can be divided into three categories: loosely affiliated extremists operating under the radical jihad movement, formal terrorist organizations, and state sponsors of terrorism. Each of these categories, which represent threats to U.S. citizens and interests both abroad and at home, are described as follows:

1. Loosely Affiliated Extremists—These are motivated by political or religious beliefs, posing the most urgent threat to the United States.
2. Formal Terrorist Organizations—These organizations are typically autonomous and have their own infrastructures, personnel, financial arrangements, and training facilities.
3. State Sponsors of Terrorism—This category is comprised of countries known to sponsor terrorism and to view it as a tool of foreign policy. Currently, the U.S. Department of State recognizes seven countries in this category: Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, Syria, Cuba, and North Korea.

Table N-1 summarizes foreign terrorist organizations designated by the U.S. Secretary of State. Other international terrorist groups documented as being active in 2000 are listed in Table N-2.

TABLE N-1
FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS*

Group Name	Location/Area of Operation
Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)	Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Egypt
Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)	Philippines, Malaysia
Armed Islamic Group (GIA)	Algeria
Akum Supreme Truth (Aum)	Japan, Russia
Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)	Spain, France
Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group IG)	Egypt, Sudan, United Kingdom, Afghanistan, Austria, Yemen
HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement)	Israel
Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)	Pakistan, Afghanistan
Hizballah (Party of God)	Lebanon; also cells in Europe, South America, North America, and Asia
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)	Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan
Japanese Red Army (JRA)	Unknown; possibly Asia or Lebanon
Al-Jihad	Egypt, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sudan, Lebanon, United Kingdom
Kach and Kahane Chai	Israel, West Bank settlements
Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)	Turkey, Europe, Middle East
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)	Sri Lanka
Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK or MKO)	Iran, Iraq
National Liberation Army (ELN)-Columbia	Columbia, Venezuela
The Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)	Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria
Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)	Iraq
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)	Syria, Lebanon, Israel
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)	Damascus, Lebanon
Al-Quida	Afghanistan
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC)	Columbia, Venezuela, Panama, Ecuador
Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17 November)	Unknown
Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)	Turkey
Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA)	Greece
Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path, or SL)	Peru
Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)	Peru

Notes:

* Designated by the U.S. Secretary of State, pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996.

TABLE N-2
OTHER TERRORIST GROUPS
(Active in 2000)

Group Name	Location/Area of Operation
Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB)	Philippines
Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALIR)	Congo, Rwanda, Burundi
Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)	Northern Ireland, Irish Republic
First of October Abtifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)	Spain
Irish Republican Army (IRA)	Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Great Britain, Europe
Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) (Army of Mohammed)	Pakistan, Afghanistan
Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT) (Army of the Righteous)	Pakistan, Afghanistan
Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF)	Northern Ireland, Ireland
New People's Army (NPA)	Philippines
Orange Volunteers (OV)	Northern Ireland
People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD)	South Africa
Real IRA (RIRA)	Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Great Britain
Red Hand Defenders (RHD)	Northern Ireland
Revolutionary United Front (RUF)	Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea
United Self-Defense Forces/Group of Columbia (AUC-Autodefensas Unidas de Columbia)	Columbia

D. Government Authority

After the attacks on September 11, 2001, parts of 22 domestic agencies were consolidated into one department, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to protect the nation against future terrorist threats. Roles of those agencies include analyzing threats and intelligence, guarding national borders and airports, protecting critical infrastructure, and coordinating response efforts for future emergencies. Many feel the creation of DHS is the most significant transformation of the U.S. government in the last 50 years. The agencies that comprise DHS are segregated into four major categories: Border and Transportation Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Science and Technology, and Information Analysis Infrastructure Protection. Those agencies that comprise DHS are listed in Table N-3. In addition to the agencies listed in the table, the Secret Service and the Coast Guard are also included in the Department of Homeland Security, reporting directly to the Secretary.

TABLE N-3

DHS ORGANIZATION

BORDER AND TRANSPORTATION SECURITY
U.S. Customs Service Immigration and Naturalization Service Federal Protective Service Transportation Security Administration Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
Federal Emergency Management Agency Strategic National Stockpile and the National Disaster Medical System Nuclear Incident Response Team Domestic Emergency Support Teams National Domestic Preparedness Office
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
CBRN Countermeasures Programs Environmental Measurements Laboratory National BW Defense Analysis Center Plum Island Animal Disease Center
INFORMATION ANALYSIS AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION
Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office Federal Computer Incident Response Center National Communications System National Infrastructure Protection Center Energy Security and Assurance Program

The FBI is the lead federal agency for investigating terrorism. The FBI is authorized to open an investigation whenever “facts or circumstances reasonably indicate that two or more persons are engaged in an enterprise for the purpose of furthering political or social goals wholly or in part through activities that involve force or violence and a violation of the criminal laws of the United States.” In any given year, the FBI engages in approximately 24 full-scale domestic terrorism investigations. The FBI maintains a state-of-the-art computer database known as the Terrorist Information System, which contains information on known or suspected terrorist groups and individuals. The system contains information on over 200,000 individuals and over 3,000 organizations. The FBI is also implementing a new management and operational initiative to further strengthen its ability to combat terrorism. This initiative, referred to as MAXCAP05, is designed to bolster its Counter-Terrorism Program by fiscal year 2005.

After terrorist-related events, communities may receive assistance from state and federal agencies operating within the existing Integrated Emergency Management System. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the lead federal agency for supporting state and local response to the consequences of terrorist attacks.

III. HISTORICAL STATISTICS

The following section highlights noteworthy terrorist-related threats and actual attacks that have occurred in the United States since 1970.

In 1972, members of a U.S. fascist group called Order of the Rising Sun were found in possession of 30 to 40 kilograms of typhoid bacteria cultures, which they planned to use to contaminate water supplies in Chicago, St. Louis, and other large midwestern cities.

In 1984, two members of an Oregon cult headed by Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh cultivated Salmonella bacteria and used it to contaminate restaurant salad bars in an attempt to affect the outcome of a local election. Although approximately 751 people became ill and 45 were hospitalized, there were no fatalities.

In February 1993, an improvised bomb exploded in a rental van parked on the second level of the World Trade Center's parking basement. The bomb contained approximately 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of a homemade fertilizer-based explosive, urea nitrate. The blast produced a crater 150 feet in diameter and five floors deep. Although the motive for the attack was never confirmed, it is generally believed that the suspect who masterminded the bombing was either backed by a "loose network" of militant Muslims or directed by Iraq. He was arrested and sentenced to 240 years in prison. The incident, which killed six people and injured more than 1,000, was the most significant international terrorist act that had ever been committed on U.S. soil at that time.

In April 1995, a massive bomb exploded inside a rental truck parked near the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, destroying half the nine-story building and killing 168 people. The incident was traced to Timothy McVeigh, who was convicted of the bombing and later executed by lethal injection in June 2001. He was the first federal prisoner to be executed in 38 years. McVeigh was a survivalist who believed individual rights were being deprived by government agencies (e.g. gun control). Consequently, he was convinced he acted to defend the Constitution and saw himself as a crusader and hero. This was the worst terrorist event, either domestic or international in origin, that had ever occurred in the U.S. at that time.

In March 1995, four members of the Minnesota Patriots Council, a right-wing militia organization advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. government, were convicted of conspiracy charges under the Biological Weapons Anti-terrorism Act of 1989 for planning to use ricin, a lethal biological toxin. The four men allegedly conspired to assassinate federal agents who served papers on one of them for tax violations.

In May 1995, a member of the neo-Nazi organization Aryan Nations was arrested in Ohio on charges of mail fraud. He allegedly misrepresented himself when ordering three vials of freeze-dried Yersinia Pestis, the bacteria that causes bubonic plague, from a Maryland biological laboratory.

In October 1995, the Amtrak Sunset Limited passenger train derailed near Hyder, Arizona. It was determined that the train track had been sabotaged, causing the train to derail and topple 30 feet from a bridge. A letter signed by the Sons of Gestapo was left at the scene. One person was killed and 83 others were injured in this incident.

In November 1995, members of the Tri-States Militia (a group composed of militia from at least 30 states) were arrested after being linked to five would-be terrorists whose bomb plots were thwarted by federal and state law enforcement agencies. The plots involved blowing up the Southern Poverty Law Center, offices of the Anti-Defamation League, federal buildings, abortion clinics, and gay community locations.

In December 1995, an Arkansas man was charged with possession of ricin in violation of the Biological Weapons Anti-terrorism Act. The man was arrested and subsequently hanged himself in his jail cell the next day.

In July 1996, a pipe bomb exploded in Atlanta's Centennial Olympic Park as the city was hosting the summer Olympic Games. One person was killed and dozens were wounded. It was later determined that the bomb had been planted by Eric Robert Rudolph, who was also suspected of being responsible for a double bombing at the Sandy Springs Professional Building in Atlanta in January 1997 and a double bombing at The Otherside Lounge in Atlanta in February 1997. Rudolph was arrested in May 2003 after 5 years on the run. He is a former soldier and survivalist with extreme right-wing views and is also reported to have ties to white supremacist groups.

At about 8:45 a.m. on September 11, 2001, a hijacked commercial airliner struck the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City. Shortly after 9:00 a.m., another hijacked aircraft crashed into the South Tower. Approximately 3,000 people were killed in the incident, and about 7,000 more were injured. Emergency responders entered the towers to assist with evacuation of the occupants and perform search and rescue and fire-suppression activities. The towers then collapsed, killing hundreds of responders, including top leaders of the Fire Department of New York City (FDNY) who had been in charge at the scene. A total of 450 responders were killed, including 23 from the New York City Police Department, 343 from FDNY, and 74 from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Approximately 320 emergency responders were treated for injuries or illnesses at five nearby hospitals; others were treated at temporary triage stations. Responders and backup supplies were dispatched from all over the country, including 20 FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) task forces.

A second attack also occurred on September 11, 2001, when a hijacked airliner crashed into the western side of the Pentagon building in Washington, D.C., killing 125 people on the ground, as well as 64 people on the plane. Area hospitals treated 88 injured people. The crash damaged or destroyed three of the five interior concentric "rings" of the Pentagon building. The section where the plane hit had been recently renovated, and many offices were empty or were being used for storage at the time. Local responders arrived immediately, and other agencies, including five USAR teams, came to assist. The Arlington County Fire Department set up an incident command system and coordinated the emergency response. The rescue and recovery phase lasted 11 days, after which Arlington County transferred responsibility for the incident and site management to the FBI, on September 21, 2001. No responders were killed.

Between early October and early December 2001, five people died from anthrax infection, and at least 13 others contracted the disease in Washington, D.C.; New York City; Trenton, New Jersey; and Boca Raton, Florida. Anthrax spores were found in a number of government buildings and postal facilities in these and other areas. Most of the confirmed anthrax cases were tied to contaminated letters mailed to media personalities and U.S. Senators. Thousands of people were potentially exposed to the spores and took preventive antibiotics. Numerous mail facilities and government buildings were shut down for investigation and decontamination. In the wake of these incidents, federal, state, and local emergency response agencies across the United States responded to thousands of calls to investigate suspicious packages, unknown powders, and other suspected exposures. Almost all of these incidents turned out to involve no actual biohazard. Nevertheless, emergency responders typically treated each call as a potentially serious health and safety risk. During this tense time in Missouri, the Department of Health

and Senior Services (DHSS) issued numerous Health Alert Advisories to local officials and the public, providing guidance on how to handle anthrax or other suspicious letters and packages during a time of extremely heightened tensions. DHSS also instituted a surveillance system, contacting health providers to obtain public health information twice weekly, while also working to improve the public health infrastructure, information sharing, health communication networks, and hospital surge capabilities.

IV. MEASURE OF PROBABILITY AND SEVERITY A.

Probability

The threat of terrorism in the United States remains a concern. Over the past few years, the level of acts committed in the U.S. has increased steadily. According to the FBI, 2 known or suspected terrorist acts were recorded in the U.S. in 1995, 3 in 1996, 4 in 1997, 5 in 1998, and 12 in 1999. In addition to the 12 acts in 1999, an additional 7 planned acts of terrorism were prevented in the U.S.

Although several different extremist groups have been identified in Missouri, there have been no indications of any specific recent terrorist activities. The potential does remain, however, for new extremist and/or terrorist groups to move into the state at any time.

An open society such as ours, which depends on technology for its continued smooth operation, remains a potential target for terrorists. Large cities with a variety of news media outlets probably represent the most likely locations for terrorist acts because terrorists generally want their acts to reverberate in the news media and reach the largest audience possible. Since Missouri does not have large media markets compared to some states, it is not as likely a target for terrorist activity as those other states. However, the Oklahoma City bombing debunked the idea that rural America is completely safe from terrorists.

With this in mind, it appears that a terrorist attack could occur in Missouri, but the probability of such an attack is low.

HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM

Because of the potential for future terrorist-related incidents, a national security alert system was developed to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to federal, state, and local governments and to the American people. This system, known as the Homeland Security Advisory System (HAAS), is based on five color-coded threat conditions, which are summarized in Table N-4 below.

TABLE N-4

HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM COLOR CODES

Color	Level of Threat	Description
Red	Severe	Severe risk of terrorist attack
Orange	High	High risk of terrorist attack
Yellow	Elevated	Significant risk of terrorist attack
Blue	Guarded	General risk of terrorist attack
Green	Low	Low risk of terrorist attack

Threat conditions are assigned by the Attorney General in consultation with the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security. Threat conditions may be set for the entire nation or a particular geographic area or industrial sector. The assigned threat conditions are reviewed at regular intervals to determine whether adjustments are warranted.

Missouri's State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is currently developing guidelines for implementing the HAAS at the local level, with recommended actions for each threat condition. When completed, those guidelines will be available on SEMA's website.

B. Severity

Should Missouri experience a terrorist attack, the severity of such an attack could range from high to low depending on the attack. For instance, if a building was blown up and no lives were lost, the severity of the attack would be low. However, if a terrorist group decided to contaminate a large urban area's water supply with a poisonous chemical, the severity of the attack could be very high due to the number of people directly affected by the poisoned water, as well as damage to that community's sense of well-being. An attack of this nature could easily result in mass hysteria and insecurity concerning the government's ability to protect its citizens.

V. IMPACT OF THE HAZARD

As stated above, terrorist acts could easily undermine the confidence that people have in their own security and that of their government's ability to protect them from harm. For example, instructions to make bombs are readily accessible to potential terrorists (including via the Internet), and the materials for their construction are readily available. Because bombs can be made so easily, the threat of a bomb should not be taken lightly. Even the threat of a bomb can disrupt a community almost as effectively as an actual bomb, while creating far fewer risks for the persons making the threat. Therefore, no matter how large or small the incident, a terrorist act can have a major impact on a community.

VI. SYNOPSIS

The trend toward high-profile, high-impact attacks has corresponded with growing concerns over the potential use of weapons of mass destruction. Between 1997 and 2000, the FBI investigated 779 WMD-related reports, generally involving individuals or small groups. The vast majority of these cases were found to be false or fabricated reports. The biological toxin ricin and the bacterial agent anthrax are emerging as the most prevalent agents involved in those investigations. In 2000, 90 of 115 biological threats investigated by the FBI involved threatened use of anthrax. Given the potential for inflicting large-scale injury or death, the efforts of international and domestic terrorists to acquire WMD remains a significant concern and priority of the FBI.

A terrorist can attack a society in many ways. Therefore, people must prepare for such an incident. In the wake of the September 11, 2001, attacks, Missouri Governor Bob Holden appointed retired Colonel Tim Daniel as Special Advisor for Homeland Security, a cabinet-level position, on September 26, 2001. He cooperates with state departments, including the Department of Public Safety (which includes the State Emergency Management Agency, National Guard, and State Highway Patrol), as well as the Departments of Health and Senior Services, Agriculture, Transportation, Natural Resources, Social Services, Conservation, and Mental Health. In November 2001, Holden created the Missouri Security Council to assess homeland security needs within the state. The council oversaw a statewide vulnerability

assessment, which is the basis for establishing priorities and for allocating resources. Missouri's other recent activities in counter-terrorism preparedness are summarized below.

- Security at the State Capitol and selected state office buildings has been increased with the introduction of access control and identification cards for all state employees.
- Members of the U.S. Attorney's General Working Groups and FBI-led Counter-Terrorism Task Forces have met in Kansas City and St. Louis.
- Missouri has worked with federal agencies to contact and provide security training to thousands of hazardous material vendors and transporters. The State Highway Patrol has increased surveillance of hazardous material transports on the highways and established a statewide intelligence and information-sharing database - the Missouri State Police Intelligence Network (MOSPIN).
- The Missouri General Assembly passed legislation to improve the ability of police to detect and prevent terrorism and for authorities to respond to medical emergencies, both natural and man-made.
- St. Louis University's Center for Bioterrorism and Emerging Infections produced educational tools to help health care providers detect bio-terrorism nationwide.
- The 7th Military Support Detachment (MSD) Civil Support Team (CST) at Fort Leonard Wood has enhanced its capabilities to assist local and state officials in responding to terrorist-related incidents involving WMD.

VII. MAPS OR OTHER ATTACHMENTS

The SEMA Homeland Security Response Teams Map (Figure N-1) indicates locations of 28 existing or proposed Homeland Security Response Teams for the State of Missouri. A few of these teams include hazardous materials response teams with enhanced capabilities for response to WMD incidents, including incidents involving nuclear or radiological materials, and biological and chemical agents. The SEMA Terrorism Program should be contacted to fully determine the capabilities of the Homeland Security Response Teams in specific areas.

FIGURE N-1

Homeland Security Response Teams

Troop A -
Kansas City
Clay Co./Northland Fire
Chiefs Assoc. (NFCA)
Lee's Summit
Sedalia/Pettis Co.
Johnson County (FRRT)
Tri-District FPD

Troop B -
Kirksville
Hannibal (FRRT)

Troop C -
St. Charles/Warren Co.
St. Louis County
St. Louis City
Jefferson Co.
Franklin Co.

Troop D -
Springfield/Logan-Rogersville
Joplin
Nevada (FRRT)
Taney Co./Branson
City of Neosho

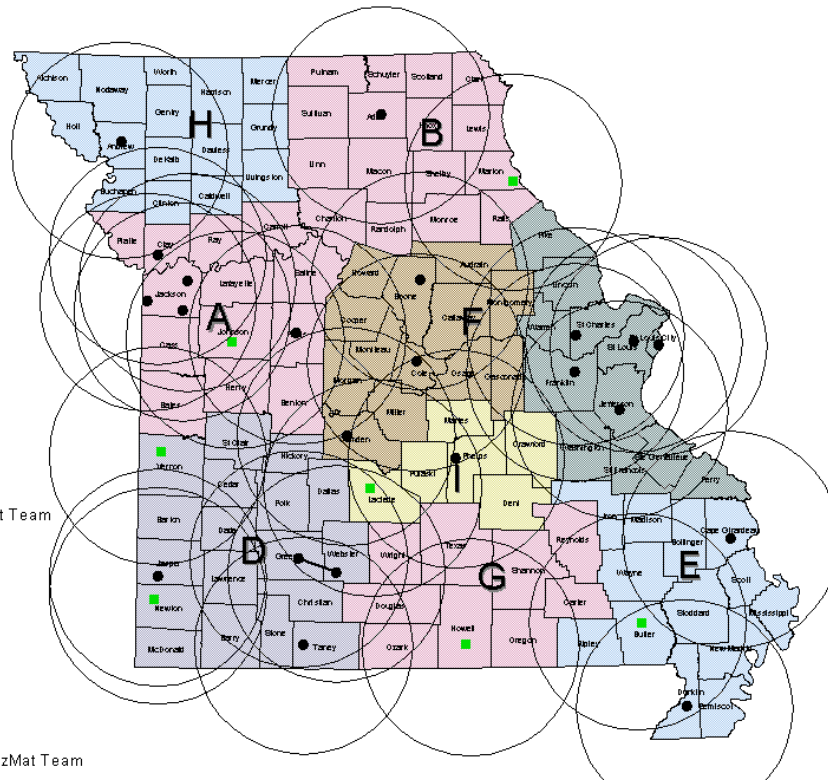
Troop E -
City of Jackson/SEMO HazMat Team
City of Poplar Bluff (FRRT)
City of Kennett

Troop F -
Columbia/Boone Co.
Camden Co. HazMat Team
Cole Co. HazMat Team

Troop G -
West Plains (FRRT)

Troop H -
Andrew Co./Northwest Mo. HazMat Team

Troop I -
Rolla/Phelps Co.
City of Lebanon (FRRT)



- Homeland Security Response Teams
- Forward Regional Response Teams (FRRT)

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